

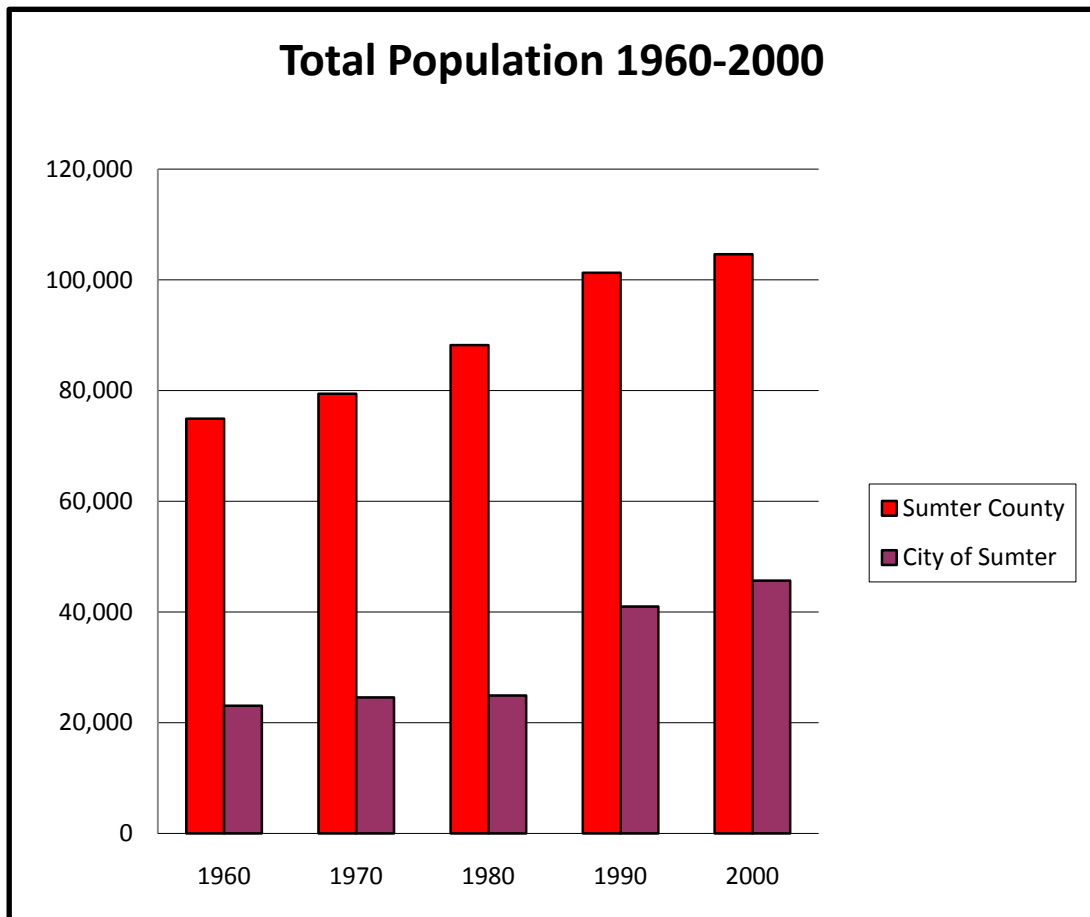


POPULATION

Total Population

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, both the City of Sumter and Sumter County have experienced a steady increase in population for the last 50 years. Since 1960, the population of the County has grown 38% from 74,941 people to 104,646 people in 2000. During this same time period, the City of Sumter has grown 68% from 23,062 people to 39,643. The population growth over these four decades is attributed to military personnel migration and increases in industrial and manufacturing employment opportunities.

Figure P-1



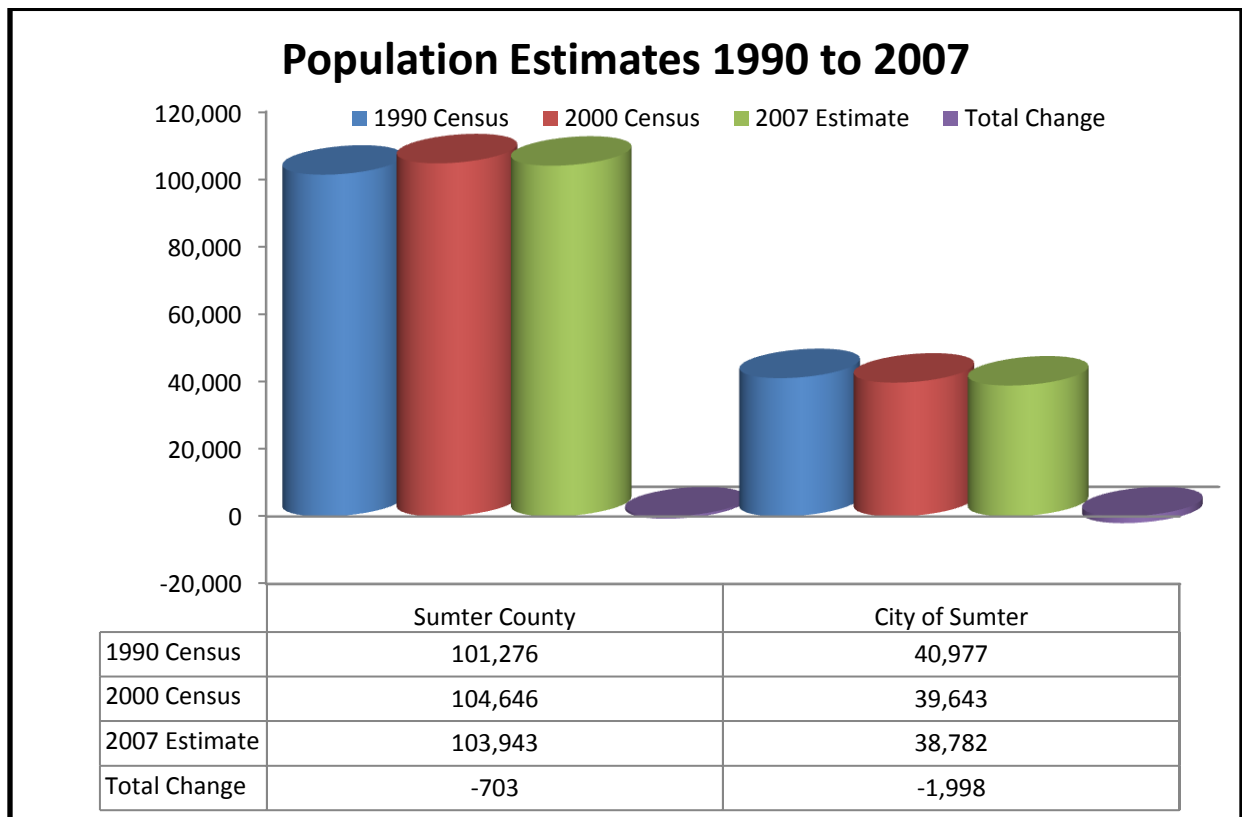
Source: U.S. Census Bureau



Population Trends

The steady population growth of the previous decades has slowed during the 2000s, according to U.S. Census Bureau estimates. The estimates suggest that City and County population growth is flat or negative during the period from 2000 to 2007.

Figure P-2



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Population by Census Tract

The U.S. Census Bureau divides Sumter County into 22 census tracts for the purpose of collecting and analyzing statistical data. According to the 2000 census tract data, the population of Sumter County is relatively evenly dispersed across all census tracts where 37% of the total population lives within the City limits. There are no tracts that encompass more than 9% of the total population and only one tract encompasses less than 1% of the population. Of the 104,646 people that make up the total population, 61% live in urbanized areas. Such areas, as defined by the U.S. Census Bureau, are census blocks that have a population density of at least 1,000 people per square mile. The remaining 39% live in rural areas which are classified as all areas outside of urbanized areas.

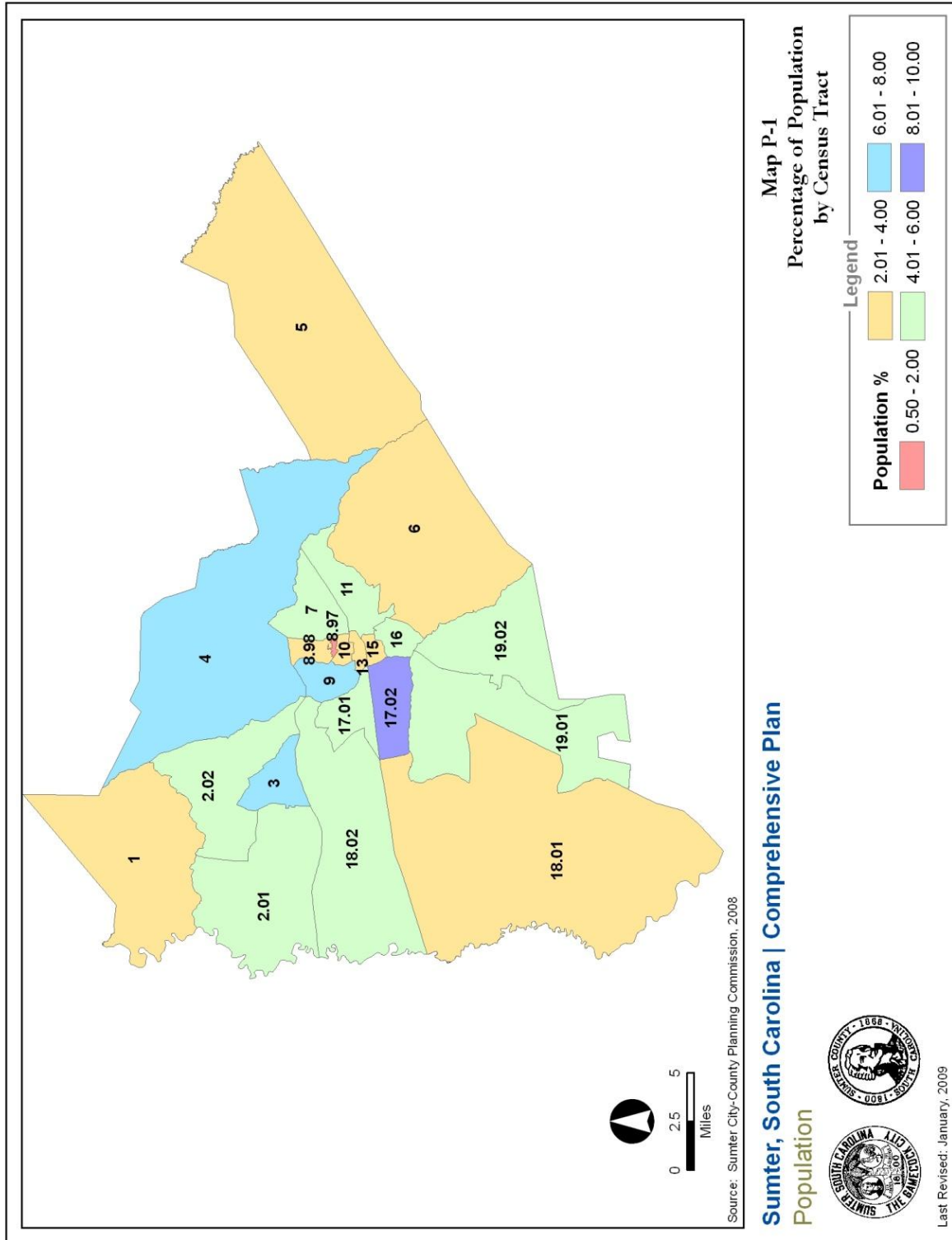
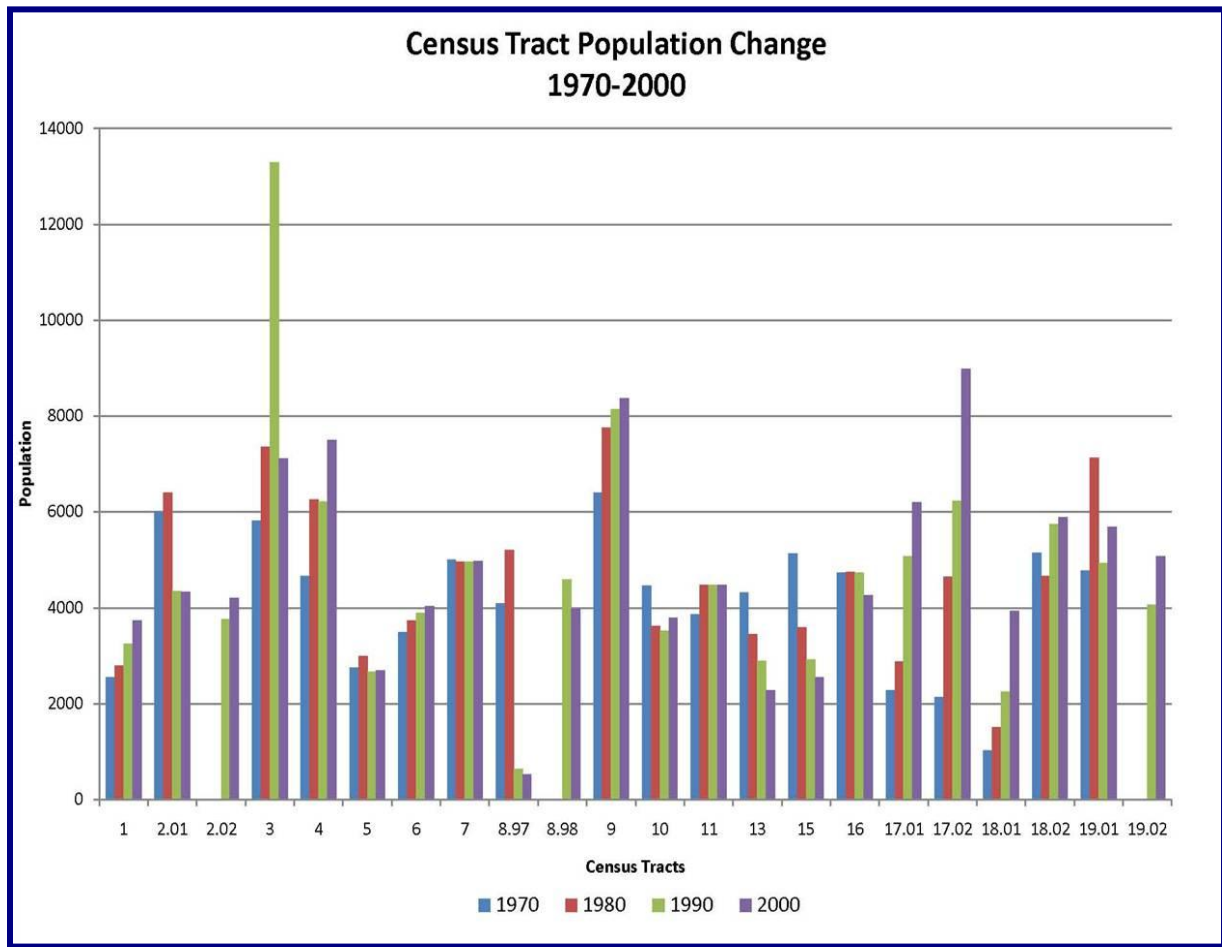




Figure P-3



Population Element

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Since the 1970 official Census Bureau count, some census tracts have experienced substantial growth. For example, census tracts 17.01, 17.02 and 18.01, located in the wester edge of the City limits, have grown to more than 250% of their 1970 population. This area is home to numerous subdivisions built between 1990 and today. In contrast, there are several census tracts that have experienced significant decline in their populations during this period. Tracts 8.97, 15 and 16, which encompasses all of the downtown and South Sumter areas within city limits, have seen their populations drop almost 60% since 1970. Thus, the population changes by census tract directly reflect the dominant land use notion of the previous two decades—that is, decline of the city center and the rise of western subdivisions.



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

Racial Composition

Table P-1

Population Percentage by Race: City and County 1970 to 2000

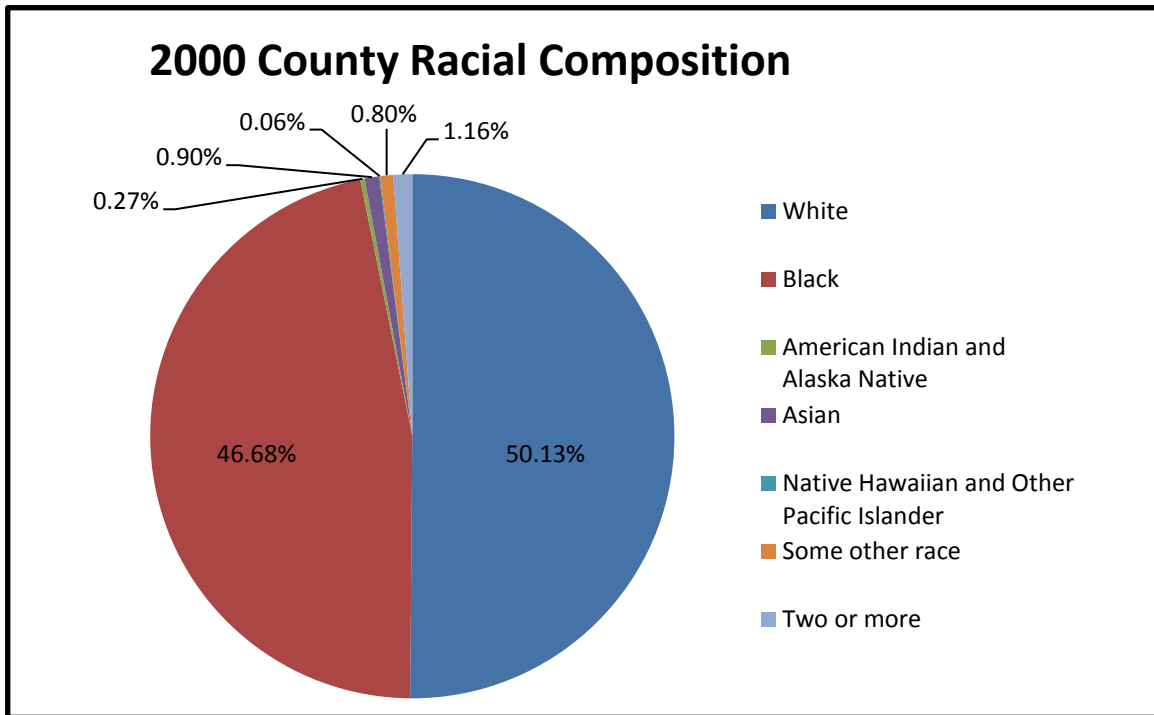
	1970	1980	1990	2000	2005 Estimates
County					
White	57.9	55.1	55.3	50.1	49.9
Black	41.7	44.2	43.6	46.7	47.6
Other	.4	.7	1.1	3.2	2.5
City					
White	65.0	59.4	59.8	49.6	47.8
Black	34.0	38.7	38.2	46.3	48.0
Other	1.0	1.9	2.0	4.1	4.2

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Over the last 30 years, the City of Sumter and Sumter County toward a near equal percentage of black and white residents, accompanied by a growth in the populations of Hispanics, Asians, and other races. The white population has declined by 7.4% from its 1990 population of 56,679 to its 2000 population of 52,462 (50.1% of the total population of the county). The black population has increased by 10.2% from its 1990 population of 44,340 to its 2000 population of 48,850 which is 46.7% of the county's total population. There has also been an increase in the Hispanic population in this same time frame as its population has grown by 55% from 1,239 people in 1990 to 1,918 people in 2000. The Hispanic population now accounts for approximately 1.8% of the total population of the county.



Figure P-4



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Race in Sumter is geographically segregated and, often, concentrated. Approximately 40% of the entire black population is located around the city center in census tracts 7, 8.97, 8.98, 10, 11, 13, 15 and 16. Only 13% of the entire white population resides in those same census tracts. It was noted earlier that census tracts 9, 17.01 and 17.02 have experienced the most growth since the 1970 official census count. It should also be noted that these particular tracts also include 33% of the total white population whereas only 10% of the black population call this area home. In 2008, Sumter remains a community largely segregated by race (an examination of income characteristics later will show that Sumter is segregated by income as well).

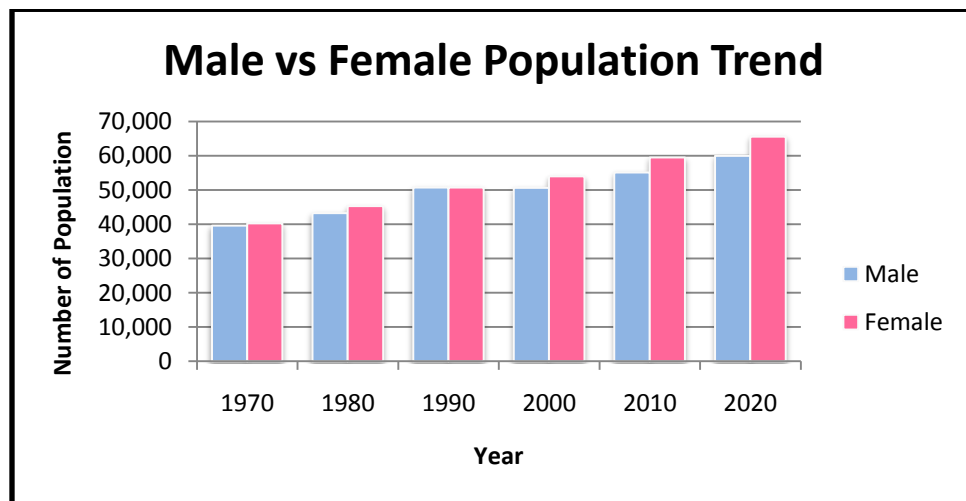
The 2020 Comprehensive Plan noted that there has been a continual movement away from the census tracts that traditionally held the largest minority population. This migration has led to declines in infrastructure, quality of housing and overall quality of life.



Gender and Age Composition

In 2000, females accounted for 51% of the total population while males accounted for 49%. Forecasts for this demographic item indicate that females will continue to outnumber the males in Sumter (as well as South Carolina and the Nation) as shown on the table below.

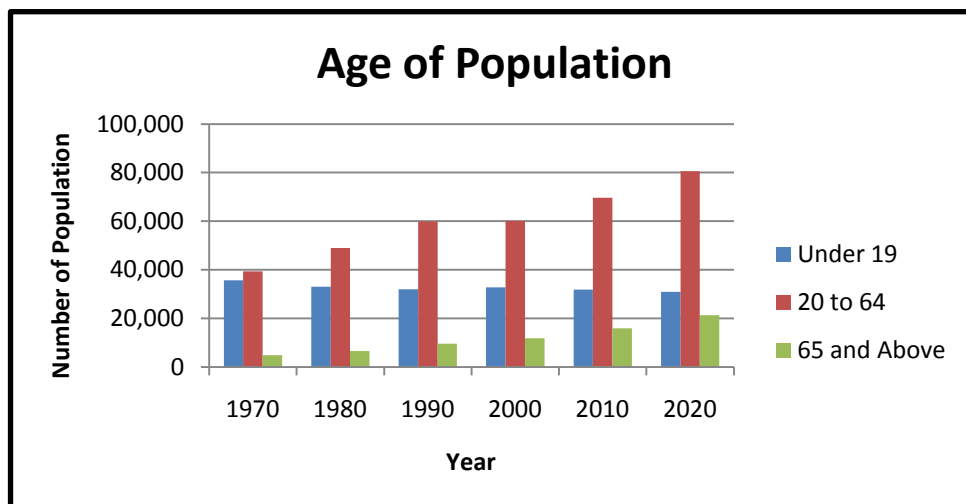
Figure P-5



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Median age continues to rise as the 65 and older cohort rises while the under 19 category declines based on trends from 1970 forward and future projections. Sumter's population therefore is getting older. This trend is expected to continue.

Figure P-6

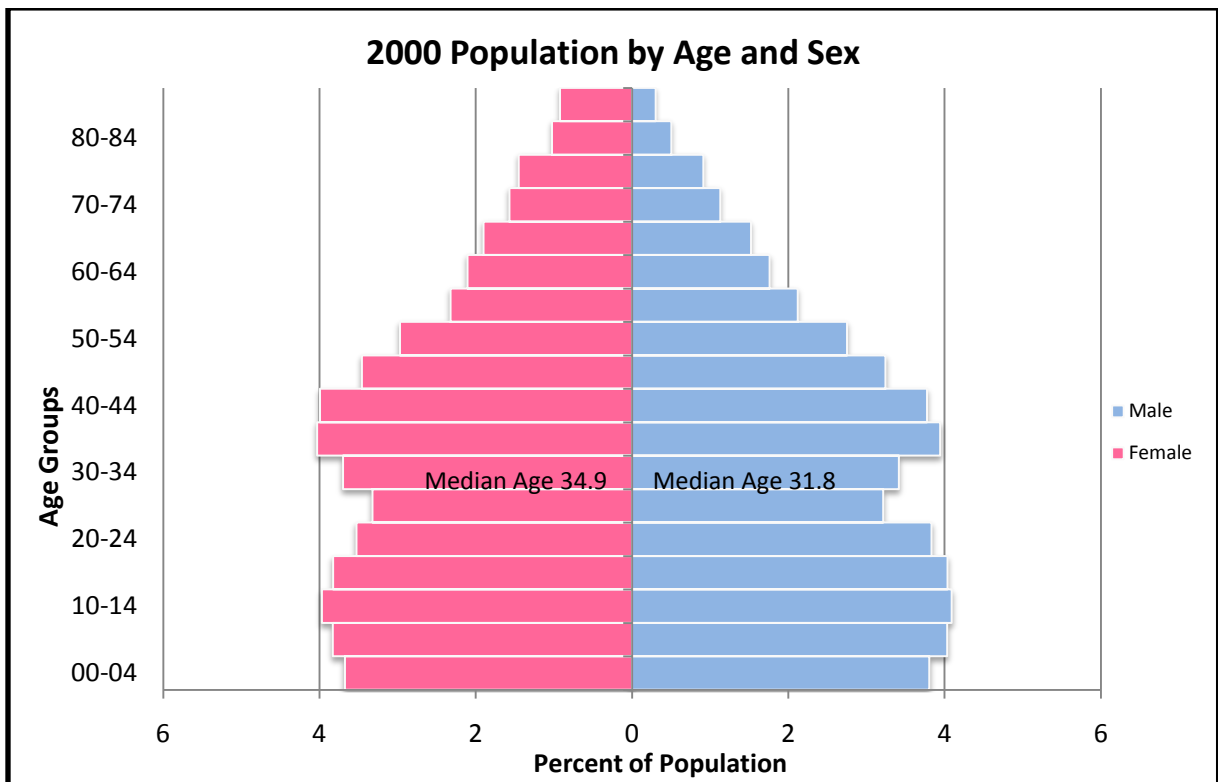




Source: U.S. Census Bureau

The year 2000 population pyramid indicates that the majority of the population is found among the workforce and younger age groups for both men and women. However, the trend shown for the youngest age group is relatively static while both the workforce population and elderly population are growing. This is further displayed in that the median age for the county has increased by nearly 3 years every decade since 1970 and is currently 33.4 years of age.

Figure P-7



Source U.S. Census Bureau

As the population gets older and the median age continues to rise, Sumter is faced with meeting the land use and policy needs of the differing age groups.



EDUCATIONAL PROFILE

The overall educational attainment level of Sumter for the purposes of this section is based on the population of adults ages 25 and over.

Table P-2

Educational Attainment

	1990	2000	2007 Estimate
County	%	%	%
No High School Diploma	30.2	25.8	20.8
High School Diploma	28.2	29.6	34.5
Some College	19.3	21.7	18.7
Associates Degree	7.2	7.2	9.1
Bachelor's Degree	9.8	10.7	10.4
Graduate/Professional	5.1	5.1	6.5
Percent high school graduate or higher	69.8	74.3	79.2
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	14.9	15.8	16.9
City			
No High School Diploma	22.0	22.0	20.0
High School Diploma	24.3	25.5	30.6
Some College	24.7	22.0	18.0
Associates Degree	8.1	7.9	8.2
Bachelor's Degree	12.9	14.5	14.1
Graduate Professional	7.6	8.1	9.2
Percent high school graduate or higher	78.0	78.0	80.0
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	20.5	22.5	23.2

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

The Sumter community lags behind national and state attainment levels. In 2000, 80.4% percent of all U.S. citizens and 76.3% of South Carolina residents over the age of 25 attained at least a high school diploma compared to 74% in Sumter County. In bachelor degree or higher achievement Sumter's 16% rate trailed the State (20.4%) and the Nation (24.4%) by a significant margin.



The number of adults with a high school equivalent education has improved from 70% in 1990 to over 74% in 2000. The number of adults with at least a bachelor's degree has also increased from 15% in 1990 to 16% in 2000.

In 1990, the five lowest census tracts for overall adult education levels were 8.97, 16, 1, 15, and 13. These areas included North Sumter, South Sumter, and Rembert where more than 50% of the adults lack a high school education. This statistic was largely unchanged from 1990 to 2000. These areas are also areas with the highest percentage of the total black population, the highest levels of crime, and poverty.

INCOME PROFILE

Per capita and household income data shows the City of Sumter and Sumter County are behind the averages for the State and Nation.

Table P-3

Overall 2000 Census Income Levels				
	Per Capita	Median Family	Median Household	% Poverty
Sumter County	\$15,657	\$38,970	\$33,278	16.2
City of Sumter	\$16,949	\$38,668	\$31,590	16.6
South Carolina	\$18,795	\$44,227	\$37,082	14.1
United States	\$21,587	\$50,046	\$41,994	12.4

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Per Capita income has risen over 56% in the City and County between 1990 and 2000, from \$9,997 to \$15,657 in the County and from \$11,495 to \$16,949 in the City.

Measuring median household income reflects total spending power. In the 1990 Census for the County, the overall median household income was \$22,387. By 2000, that number had risen to \$33,278. The median household income increased from \$21,221 in 1990 to \$31,590 in the City.

Median family income is also a good analytical tool. These data tend to reflect the largest number and are the information used to establish the poverty level. In 2000, median family incomes were \$38,970 and \$ 38,668 in the County and City respectively. In 1990, family income in the County was \$25,683.

Regarding the poverty level, Sumter has made marked improvements. In the 1990s, poverty rates for all in Sumter rose to 21%. For those living in poverty under the age of 18, the number was 31%. In the 2000 census, this number dropped to a 16% total rate (21% living in poverty below the age of 18). These numbers are virtually identical for



the City and County. In 2000, by definition, the poverty rate for a family of four was \$17,050. For a point of reference, the rate in 2008, according to the Department of Health and Human Services was \$22,200. However, this number is beginning to lurch back up: in 2004 the U.S. Census Bureau reported a 17.7% poverty rate in Sumter County.

1990-2000 Income Comparison

A comparative analysis of specific census tracts draws a picture of Sumter geographically divided by income. The wealthiest tracts are identified by underscore; the poorest in **bold**. Please see census tract map on page P3 for reference.

Table P-4

	Median Family Income		Median Household Income		Per Capita Income	
Census Tracts	Census 1990	Census 2000	Census 1990	Census 2000	Census 1990	Census 2000
1	\$14,257	\$31,944	\$14,257	\$27,444	\$5,847	\$11,731
2.01	\$28,424	\$48,258	\$28,424	\$41,023	\$11,332	\$18,402
2.02	\$25,392	\$38,169	\$25,392	\$35,903	\$8,694	\$14,932
3	\$20,047	\$31,847	\$20,047	\$31,558	\$11,972	11,977
4	\$21,559	\$38,456	\$21,559	\$33,242	\$8,577	\$14,764
5	\$17,321	\$28,529	\$17,321	\$26,012	\$7,190	\$12,575
6	\$23,329	\$35,256	\$23,329	\$30,094	\$8,814	\$12,592
7	\$19,473	\$29,598	\$19,473	\$26,685	\$8,061	\$11,206
8.97	\$15,370	\$27,841	\$15,370	\$20,234	\$7,199	\$12,099
8.98	\$15,733	\$20,577	\$15,733	\$17,289	\$5,714	\$8,209
9	\$34,220	<u>\$53,596</u>	\$34,220	<u>\$41,385</u>	\$16,320	\$22,692
10	\$23,376	\$44,306	\$23,376	\$38,088	\$15,222	\$21,781
11	\$18,398	\$26,278	\$18,398	\$24,148	\$7,299	\$12,816
13	\$13,300	\$25,759	\$13,300	\$17,868	\$6,390	\$11,675
15	\$9,351	\$21,176	\$9,351	\$16,084	\$5,407	\$8,852
16	\$14,558	\$28,811	\$14,558	\$24,857	\$5,688	\$11,189
17.01	\$41,742	<u>\$64,342</u>	\$41,742	<u>\$59,069</u>	\$16,622	\$26,058
17.02	\$35,694	<u>\$52,336</u>	\$35,694	<u>\$47,690</u>	\$12,494	\$21,420
18.01	\$23,245	\$31,550	\$23,245	\$30,660	\$8,361	\$12,993
18.02	\$18,230	\$27,380	\$18,230	\$25,493	\$8,144	\$14,981
19.01	\$23,971	\$42,212	\$23,971	\$36,855	\$9,312	\$15,043
19.02	\$23,158	\$36,003	\$23,158	\$32,962	\$8,328	\$13,873

Source: U.S. Census Bureau